Implementation of PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. plan 2030 in one police provincial office

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Abstract

This study assesses the implementation of the Philippine National Police Peace and Order Agenda for Transformation and Upholding the Rule of Law (PNP P.A.T.R.O.L.) Plan 2030 in the Batangas Police Provincial Office. Using a descriptive design, the research examines the profile of PNP personnel, implementation effectiveness, encountered problems, and proposes an action plan for improvement. Findings indicate that the majority of respondents are male, aged 31-40, with a background in BS Criminology, non-uniformed personnel, and 6-10 years of service. The PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 is reported as highly implemented in key areas. Respondents unanimously agree on encountered problems. No significant differences are observed based on profile variables, but a significant relationship exists between plan implementation and encountered problems. Recommendations include continuing information drives, deploying additional Tourist Police, allocating funds for investigations, maintaining investigative infrastructure, creating an additional Anti-Illegal Drugs Monitoring Center, sustaining combat operations, and implementing the proposed action plan. Future research is suggested to focus on community responses to PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 in Batangas Province.

Keywords: implementation, peace and order, transformation, rule-of-law, PNP Patrol Plan 2030

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1. Introduction

Transformation in the Philippine National Police has been the battle cry for several decades and the leadership tried to implement procedures to establish mechanisms that can propel the institution that is true to its mandate. In its quest, to uphold the vision laid down in the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. PLAN 2030 as a highly capable, effective and credible police force, the Philippine National Police has established a quantifiable tool for measuring accomplishments, plans, programs, and activities included in its agency scorecard is the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030, also known as the Philippine National Police Peace and Order Agenda for Transformation and Upholding the Rule of Law Plan 2030. The agency scorecard has undergone adjustments since it was first introduced in 2010 to address issues that require strategic focus and difficulties that were discovered during its adoption and implementation. This came about as a result of the PNP adopting the Performance Governance System (PGS); a performance management system created by the Institute for Solidarity in Asia (ISA) by locally modifying the Balanced Scorecard technology from Harvard Business School.

In 2005, the PNP initiated a 10-year Integrated Transformation Program (ITP) aimed at providing the organization with a comprehensive roadmap for implementing enduring reforms. This initiative was the PNP's response to the findings and recommendations of three extensive studies. These studies were conducted by the PNP Reform Commission led by former Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez, the Joint United Nations Development Program-Government of the Republic of the Philippines (UNDP-GRP), and the Transformation Plan devised by the PNP itself. The PNP-ITP was designed with three primary objectives: firstly, to address organizational and systemic shortcomings; secondly, to enhance the PNP's law enforcement capabilities; and thirdly, to improve the well-being and benefits of PNP personnel and their families. Under the PNP-ITP, nineteen priority projects were created and executed, resulting in significant milestones and breakthrough achievements in the transformation process.

In 2009, midway through the PNP's implementation of its ITPs, the organization found it necessary to revise its management strategy due to evolving developments in the socio-political landscape. One of these factors was the Philippine government's endeavor to meet the criteria outlined by the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) to secure financial grants aimed at addressing poverty. The Philippines was once again designated as Compact Eligible for the Fiscal Year 2009 by the MCC.

To attain MCC eligibility, the Philippine government had to institutionalize the Performance Governance System, focusing on the areas of promoting just governance, investing in human capital, and fostering economic freedom. Consequently, the PNP was among the initial six government agencies selected and directed by the Office of the President of the Philippines to participate in the MCC program. This decision was based on several factors: firstly, the PNP's substantial potential to contribute to the country's development; secondly, its readiness for effective governance, building on the achievements of its established ITPs; and thirdly, its status as a national government agency with direct, everyday interactions with ordinary citizens. Therefore, any positive outcomes resulting from an enhanced governance system would directly benefit the well-being of the people in all the communities it serves.

Notably, the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 aligns with the "AmBisyon Natin 2040" of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), as approved by President Rodrigo Roa Duterte through Executive Order No. 05, issued on October 11, 2016, titled "APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE TWENTY-FIVE-YEAR LONG TERM VISION ENTITLED AMBISYON NATIN 2040 AS GUIDE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING." President Duterte's administration laid a strong foundation for inclusive growth, a high-trust

society, and a globally competitive knowledge economy by basing its development objectives on the principles of "Malasakit, Pagbabago, and Patuloy na Pag-unlad."

NEDA crafted the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) for 2017-2022, which encompasses four core cross-cutting strategies under the three key pillars. These bedrock strategies include (1) achieving lasting peace and justice, (2) ensuring security, public order, and safety, (3) expediting strategic infrastructure development, and (4) safeguarding ecological integrity and maintaining a clean and healthy environment. This study is primarily anchored in the implementation of PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 that mandated the organization to strike a balance by examining the institution as a whole from the four (4) perspectives: (1) Resource Management, which focuses on the best use of financial and logistical resources; (2) Learning and Growth, which addresses human capital, information systems, and organizational capital (leadership, culture, attitudes, and traits); (3) Process Excellence that pertains to the key internal processes at which the PNP must excel to continue adding value for the community; and (4), the Community which refers to the people it serves whose approval and satisfaction need to be won, and whose support and trust need to be gained. Despite the Plan's objectives, many PNP personnel harbor reservations and reluctance regarding this transformation program. The process of institutional transformation is inherently challenging and intricate, as it entails a shift from the current state to a desired future state.

Resistance to change is a common phenomenon within any organization. Those who have embarked on this transformative journey can attest that the hurdles in driving reforms do not result from a lack of vision or innovative ideas. Instead, the reform process often resembles a surgical intervention targeting the core of an organization's established culture and systems. It necessitates persuading individuals to go the extra mile and venture beyond their comfort zones. This study also determined the effectiveness of the implementation of the plan's initiatives and activities as stipulated in the Scorecard/Dashboards in the different units of the PNP specifically in the Batangas Police Provincial Office. This also identified the problems encountered by the personnel of Batangas PPO in the implementation of the plan. Conducting an assessment of the problems encountered and the effectiveness of the implementation will help the PNP hierarchy as well as the Philippine government to assess the effectiveness of the plan based on the perception of PNP personnel that will help them institute some changes in the implementation for the betterment of the plan and for the benefit of everyone, thus, the researcher proposed an action plan with the end view of upgrading the performance of the PNP and uplifting its capability, effectiveness, and credibility as police service.

At present, the Batangas Police Provincial Office has successfully completed the fourth and final phase of the PGS Performance Pathway, which is the Institutionalization Stage. The BPPO has gone through the Pre-Audit Assessment, the Full Performance Audit, the Impact Audit, and the Public Revalida. During this process, BPPO has demonstrated its adherence to the following aspects of institutionalization: first, achieving significant breakthrough results in its strategic performance; second, seamlessly integrating with existing systems and processes, including communication and budgeting; third, establishing a clear connection between rewards, recognition, and incentives with the overall strategy; fourth, thoroughly documenting and disseminating governance best practices for replication; and fifth, actively sharing the PGS advocacy with other agencies and entities.

1.1 Objectives of the Study

This study aimed to assess the implementation of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. PLAN 2030 in the Batangas Police Provincial Office. Specifically, this study aimed to: describe the profile of the respondents in terms of sex, age, educational attainment, rank, and length of service; assess the implementation of PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. PLAN 2030 as to improve Crime Prevention, improve Crime Solution, promote a Responsive and Sustainable Community Safety Awareness, and provide Effective Law Enforcement Support to Internal Security Operations; identify the problems encountered in the implementation of PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030; test the significant difference in the implementation and problems encountered when respondents were grouped according to profile variables;

test the significant relationship between the implementation and problems encountered; and propose an Action Plan to enhance the implementation PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030.

2. Methods

Research Design - The researcher used a quantitative approach under the descriptive method of research to acquire adequate data, figures and facts relevant to the study. The descriptive design supports the presentation of facts concerning the status and nature of anything through a given set of conditions. Also, it is an appropriate method when the research aim is to identify characteristics, frequencies, trends, and categories. According to Mojahan (2018), descriptive method is also known as statistical research; it describes data and characteristics about the population or phenomenon being studied. This research method was used for frequencies, averages and other statistical calculations. Often the best approach prior to writing descriptive research, is conducting a survey investigation.

Participants of the Study - The sample size of the study consists of 205 out of the population of 2800. This was based on a sampling error of 5%, and a confidence interval of 95% using the Raosoft online calculator. The respondents of the study were selected using stratified random sampling and were randomly selected.

Data Gathering Instrument - To gather data, the researcher made a questionnaire divided into three (3) parts. The first part of the questionnaire provided the profile of the respondents; the second part of the questionnaire gathered the data on the Implementation of the PNP PATROL Plan 2030 in Batangas Police Provincial Office's Operational Dashboard: Crime Prevention; Crime Solution; Promote a responsive and sustainable community safety awareness; and, Provide law enforcement support to Internal security operations; and, the third was a questionnaire of the problems encountered in the said implementation. A preliminary draft was prepared which was shown to the research adviser for some comments and suggestions.

Data Gathering Procedure - To establish the content validity of the questionnaire, the researcher presented it to the researcher adviser and other persons with expertise on the subject under study for comments and suggestions. After the comments and suggestions were incorporated, the researcher presented the questionnaire to the adviser for final checking and for approval for the questionnaire to be distributed. To seek permission to administer the questionnaire, a researcher made and sent a letter to the Provincial Director of Batangas PPO. Upon approval, the questionnaire was administered to the requested respondents with a total of 205 participants for the study. The responses of the BPPO personnel on the items in the questionnaire were measured using a 4-point scale with 4 as the highest and 1 as the lowest with corresponding verbal interpretations.

Ethical Considerations - This study aims to assess and gather data on the implementation of PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 in the Batangas Police Provincial Office. The data will be gathered by distributing questionnaires to the respondents in every unit in the provincial office and all police stations. It is deemed significant for the researcher that the participants of the study answered voluntarily and were duly informed that they have the right to withdraw at any stage if they demand to do so. The respondents who participated in this study were ensured of their anonymity if they request to do so. Queries were addressed properly and with a guarantee that the data that was gathered are exclusively utilized for the attainment of the objectives of the research. Thus, all gathered data from the respondents were treated with utmost confidentiality to ensure full ethical consideration.

Data Analysis - To perform data analysis, the following statistical tools were used. Frequency and percentage distribution were used to describe the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of sex, educational attainment, rank, and length of service. Weighted means and ranking were used to assess the implementation of the PNP PATROL Plan 2030 Operational Dashboard to improve Crime Prevention, improve Crime Solution, promote Responsive and Sustainable Community Safety Awareness, and provide Effective Law Enforcement Support to Internal Security Operations; and problems encountered in the implementation of the PNP PATROL Plan 2030 Operational Dashboard.

The data were tested under normality which determine the appropriate statistical tools. It was found that the data were normally distributed, where Independent Sample t-test and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) were used to test the comparison of the two / three groups of respondents. Likewise, Pearson Product Moment Correlation was used to test the significant relationship between the two variables. The following Likert Scale was used in assessing the variables: 3.50- 4.00 = Highly Implemented/ Strongly Agree; 2.50-3.49 –Implemented / Agree; 1.50 – 2.49 –Less Implemented / Disagree; and 1.00 – 1.49 – Not Implemented / Strongly Disagree. In addition, all data were treated using a statistical software known as PASW version 26 to further interpret the result of the study using an alpha level of 0.05.

3.   Results and discussion

Table 1

Implementation of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
Improve Crime Prevention	3.62	Highly Implemented	3
Improve Crime Solution	3.64	Highly Implemented	1.5
Responsive and Sustainable Community Safety Awareness	3.64	Highly Implemented	1.5
Effective Law Enforcement Support for Internal Security Operations (ISO)	3.53	Highly Implemented	4
Composite Mean	3.61	Highly Implemented	

Legend: 3.50 – 4.00 = Highly Implemented; 2.50 – 3.49 = Implemented; 1.50 – 2.49 = Less Implemented; 1.00 - 1.49 = Not Implemented

Table 1 presents the implementation of the PNP PATROL Plan 2030 Operational Dashboard. All items were highly implemented where Improve Crime Solution and Responsive and Sustainable Community Safety Awareness obtained the same mean score of 3.64. It is observed that Improve Crime Prevention and Effective Law Enforcement Support for Internal Security Operations (ISO) were also highly implemented but ranked the least. It is evident that the indicators in this category indicate that the objective of the Patrol Plan 2030 is on the right track and well implemented. The result is similar to the study conducted by Mariñas, Saong, & Tumbaga (2018) which states that in general, crime prevention and solution, public safety and police-community relations activities of PRO-COR were highly effective but the mean values did not fall under the highest scale of very highly effective.

The results also indicate the importance of effective crime solution strategies. In a study conducted by Cordner and Scarborough (2019a), it was found that focusing on crime hotspots and implementing targeted interventions can lead to a reduction in crime rates. Additionally, Sampson et al. (2014) found that problem-oriented policing strategies, which focus on addressing the underlying causes of crime, can lead to more sustainable crime reductions. Similarly, community safety awareness has been found to be an effective strategy for preventing crime. In a study conducted by Tuffin and Farrington (2019), it was found that community-based crime prevention initiatives can lead to a reduction in crime rates. Furthermore, a review of the literature conducted by Welsh and Farrington (2009) found that community-based crime prevention initiatives are effective in reducing crime rates and increasing community safety.

Table 2 presents the problems encountered in the implementation of the PATROL Plan 2030 Operational Dashboard. The overall composite mean of 2.72 reveals that there are problems as a whole. The topmost problem was based on Improve Crime Prevention (2.86), Effective Law Enforcement Support for Internal Security Operations (ISO) (2.70) and Improve Crime Solution (2.69). The result implies that in order for a program to be effective, there should be proper planning and understanding of the situation. This is in relation to the article published by Potts (2021) which states that proactive policing is about preventing crime, not reacting to it. Police must anticipate crime and disorder before it happens using a detailed problem analysis to pinpoint crime patterns and the surprisingly small network of people and places responsible for most violence.

Table 2

Problems encountered in the implementation of PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
Improve Crime Prevention	2.86	Agree	1
Improve Crime Solution	2.69	Agree	3
Responsive and Sustainable Community Safety Awareness	2.62	Agree	4
Effective Law Enforcement Support for Internal Security Operations (ISO)	2.70	Agree	2
Composite Mean	2.72	Agree	

Legend: 3.50 – 4.00 = Strongly Agree; 2.50 – 3.49 = Agree; 1.50 – 2.49 = Disagree; 1.00 - 1.49 = Strongly Disagree

The results are also supported by Cordner and Scarborough (2019b), who emphasize the importance of community engagement in crime prevention efforts. They argue that police departments should work with community members to identify and address the underlying factors that contribute to crime, such as poverty and lack of access to education and healthcare. Furthermore, a study by Lum and Koper (2015) underscores the need for evidence-based policing strategies that are supported by research and data analysis. They argue that police departments should use data to identify effective crime prevention and solution techniques, such as hot spot policing and problem-oriented policing. The least concentration was on responsive and Sustainable Community Safety Awareness with a mean value of 2.62. The result implies that problems in sustainable community safety awareness will be lessened if the community is also involved with the program. This is in line with the annotation from Razdan (1986), which says that community participation in crime prevention is essential for effective social control in India and may take the form of individual action as well as participation in social and criminal justice institutions.

Table 3 presents the association between the implementation of the PNP PATROL Plan 2030 Operational Dashboard and the problems encountered in the implementation of the PATROL Plan 2030 Operational Dashboard. It was observed that the computed r-values indicate a weak indirect correlation, however, only Improve Crime Prevention, Improve Crime Solution and Responsive and Sustainable Community Awareness show a correlation to the problems encountered in the implementation of the PATROL Plan 2030 Operational Dashboard. This implies that the better the implementation, the lesser problems experienced. This result is similar to the phrase from Child Care Technical Assistant Network (2020) which states that research shows the quality of implementation plays a significant part in bringing about outcomes. If a program is implemented poorly or even moderately well, its goals are unlikely to be achieved, or the results will be less significant.

Effective implementation is essential for achieving desired outcomes. The study found that when implementation is poor, interventions are unlikely to achieve their intended goals (Cullen & Ferdig, 2017). This is consistent with the results of the table, which showed that the better the implementation of the PNP PATROL Plan 2030 Operational Dashboard, the lesser problems encountered. Fixsen et al. (2009) emphasized also the importance of implementation fidelity, which refers to the degree to which an intervention is delivered as intended. The study found that interventions with high implementation fidelity are more likely to achieve positive outcomes. This underscores the importance of ensuring that the PNP PATROL Plan 2030 Operational Dashboard is implemented as intended to minimize problems encountered.

There are other studies that support the idea that the quality of implementation affects outcomes. For Fixsen et al., (2009) s the quality of implementation is a critical factor for the success of any program. They emphasized that implementation science is a necessary component in improving outcomes in various fields, including law enforcement. Another study by Proctor et al. (2011) found that poor implementation can lead to negative outcomes, while good implementation can bring about positive results. They also argued that the quality of implementation should be measured and monitored to ensure the success of any program. Furthermore, a study by Welsh and Harris (2019) emphasized the importance of implementing evidence-based practices in law enforcement. They found that evidence-based practices improve the efficiency and effectiveness of policing, leading to better outcomes for both officers and the community. This highlights the crucial role of

implementation in achieving desired results.

Table 3

Relationship between implementation of PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 and problems encountered

Improve Crime Prevention	r-value	p-value	Interpretation
Improve Crime Prevention	-.212**	0.002	Significant
Improve Crime Solution	-.292**	0.000	Highly Significant
Responsive and Sustainable Community Safety Awareness	-.305**	0.000	Highly Significant
Effective Law Enforcement Support for Internal Security Operations (ISO)	-.299**	0.000	Highly Significant
Improve Crime Solution			
Improve Crime Prevention	-0.097	0.165	Not Significant
Improve Crime Solution	-.173*	0.013	Significant
Responsive and Sustainable Community Safety Awareness	-.235**	0.001	Highly Significant
Effective Law Enforcement Support for Internal Security Operations (ISO)	-.193**	0.006	Significant
Responsive and Sustainable Community Awareness			
Improve Crime Prevention	-0.083	0.236	Not Significant
Improve Crime Solution	-.157*	0.025	Significant
Responsive and Sustainable Community Safety Awareness	-.191**	0.006	Significant
Effective Law Enforcement Support for Internal Security Operations (ISO)	-.157*	0.024	Significant
Effective Law Enforcement Support for Internal Security Operations (ISO)			
Improve Crime Prevention	0.018	0.793	Not Significant
Improve Crime Solution	-0.037	0.600	Not Significant
Responsive and Sustainable Community Safety Awareness	-0.047	0.503	Not Significant
Effective Law Enforcement Support for Internal Security Operations (ISO)	-0.026	0.714	Not Significant

Legend: Significant at p-value < 0.05

Table 4

Proposed plan of action to enhance the implementation of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030

Programs/ Plans/Activities	Strategy	Performance Indicator	Office Responsible
Strict implementation of crime prevention programs and activities in addressing problems in prevention and operation.	Coordinate with the Office of the Provincial Director, Provincial Operations and Management Unit (POMU) and to the Chiefs of Police.	Implementation of crime prevention programs and activities in addressing problems in prevention and operation conducted.	Office of the Provincial Director, Provincial Operations and Management Unit (POMU), Office of the Chiefs of Police
Conduct of Information Education Campaign (IEC) to promote crime prevention awareness among community members	Coordinate with the Office of the Provincial Director, Provincial Community Affairs and Development Unit (PCADU) and to the Chiefs of Police.	Information Education Campaign (IEC) to promote crime prevention awareness among community members conducted.	Office of the Provincial Director, Provincial Community Affairs and Development Unit (PCADU), Office of the Chiefs of Police.
Strict implementation of crime solution programs and activities to ensure systematic approach in combatting crime problems.	Coordinate with the Office of the Provincial Director, Provincial Investigation and Detective Management Unit (PIDMU) and to the Chiefs of Police.	implementation of crime solution programs and activities to ensure systematic approach in combatting crime problems conducted.	Office of the Provincial Director, Provincial Investigation and Detective Management Unit (PIDMU), Office of the Chiefs of Police.
Provide additional investigative infrastructure mechanism to address crime problems.	Coordinate with the Office of the Provincial Director, Provincial Investigation and Detective Management Unit (PIDMU) and to the Chiefs of Police.	Additional investigative infrastructure mechanism to address crime problems provided.	Office of the Provincial Director, Provincial Investigation and Detective Management Unit (PIDMU), Office of the Chiefs of Police.
Solicit support from the non-governmental and private sectors to ensure a good response from the community.	Coordinate with the Office of the Provincial Director, Provincial Community Affairs and Development Unit (PCADU) and to the Chiefs of Police.	Support from the non-governmental and private sectors to ensure a good response from the community solicited.	Office of the Provincial Director, Provincial Community Affairs and Development Unit (PCADU), Office of the Chiefs of Police.

Request for approval of additional resources that will sustain regular operational activities geared to public safety and awareness	Coordinate with the Office of the Provincial Director, Provincial Budget and Fiscal Office (PBFO) and to the Chiefs of Police.	Additional resources that will sustain regular operational activities geared to public safety and awareness requested and approved.	Office of the Provincial Director, Provincial Budget and Fiscal Office (PBFO), Office of the Chiefs of Police.
Streamline Operational Plan (OPLAN) that will combat problems of Law Enforcement Support to Internal Security Operations.	Coordinate with the Office of the Provincial Director, Provincial Operations and Management Unit (POMU) and to the Provincial Mobile Force Company (PMFC).	Operational Plan (OPLAN) that will combat problems of Law Enforcement Support to Internal Security Operations streamlined.	Office of the Provincial Director, Provincial Operations and Management Unit (POMU), Provincial Mobile Force Company (PMFC).
Conduct of Information Education Campaign (IEC) in preventing minor and serious crimes to gain support from the community.	Coordinate with the Office of the Provincial Director, Provincial Community Affairs and Development Unit (PCADU), Provincial Mobile Force Company (PMFC) and to the Chiefs of Police.	Information Education Campaign (IEC) in preventing minor and serious crimes to gain support from the community conducted.	Office of the Provincial Director, Provincial Community Affairs and Development Unit (PCADU), Provincial Mobile Force Company (PMFC), Office of the Chiefs of Police.

4. Conclusions and recommendations

This research provides a comprehensive understanding of the implementation of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 in the Batangas Police Provincial Office. The majority of respondents, predominantly male, aged 31-40, with a background in BS Criminology, serving as non-uniformed personnel and having a service tenure of 6-10 years, offer crucial demographic insights. The study reveals a highly effective implementation of the P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 Operational Dashboard, particularly in key areas such as crime prevention, crime solution, community safety awareness, and effective law enforcement support for internal security operations. Respondents unanimously acknowledge challenges in the implementation process, prompting the proposal of an Action Plan to enhance the overall execution of the P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030. Interestingly, no significant variations in implementation or encountered problems emerge when respondents are categorized based on profile variables, indicating a consistent experience across diverse demographic groups. Furthermore, a significant relationship is identified between the implementation of the P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 and encountered problems, specifically in improving crime prevention, crime solution, and promoting responsive community awareness. This research not only offers valuable insights into the current state of the P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 but also provides actionable recommendations to fortify strategic initiatives in law enforcement and community safety within the Batangas Police Provincial Office.

The following recommendations are put forth based on the findings of this research to enhance the operational effectiveness of the Batangas Police Provincial Office. Firstly, it is suggested that the Provincial Community Affairs and Development Unit continues to conduct information drives to promote the web-based online survey, fostering community engagement and feedback. Additionally, the deployment of Tourist Police (TOPCOP) and the establishment of Tourist Assistance Centers/Desk should be continued and expanded under the oversight of the Provincial Operations and Management Unit and Chiefs of Police to bolster the security of tourist destinations in Batangas Province. Allocating additional funds for investigation activities is recommended, with the Provincial Finance and Budget Office urged to lobby for increased financial support from the provincial government. To facilitate crime solution, the establishment and maintenance of investigative infrastructure by the Provincial Investigation and Detective Management Unit and Provincial Logistics Office should be sustained. Furthermore, the creation of an additional Anti-Illegal Drugs Monitoring Center in support of existing Drug Enforcement Units is proposed, with a recommendation for ongoing implementation of Drug-Free Home projects and TOKHANG programs. The Provincial Mobile Force Company is advised to continue major and minor combat operations to uphold an insurgency-free province. The proposed plan of action is suggested for discussion, implementation, and subsequent evaluation. Lastly, future research endeavors are encouraged to focus on assessing the effectiveness of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 in Batangas Province, specifically with the community as respondents.

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